



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1859.

The Richmond Whig, in sketching the public life of Mr. Montague, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, says:—"His votes are recorded in opposition to most measures generally supposed to mark the material progress of a Commonwealth. He refused his assent to charters for the Bank of the Old Dominion, at Alexandria; the Central Bank, at Staunton; the Potomac Bank, at Moorefield; an Independent Bank, at Fairmont, Marion, and, perhaps, all others. He opposed considering the resolutions asking Virginia's share of the public lands for internal improvements, and refused to act on resolutions sustaining the Compromise Measures of 1850, and gave an emphatic and unqualified 'no' on bills for internal improvement throughout the State, excepting only, perhaps, a naked charter to the Northwestern Railroad and the Ohio and Bethany Railroad."

In a recent debate in the British Parliament, Mr. Caird, alluding to the fact that Europe was on the eve of war, and that England was dependent to a large extent on foreign nations for supplies of food, remarked that the source of one-fourth of their entire foreign supply had been recently dried up.—America, he said, now sent them absolutely nothing, though during the last ten years she had exported corn to the extent of more than eight millions annually. Such a sudden cessation of an important supply might, he thought, seriously affect the comfort of the British people. Mr. Caird did not propose any remedy.

Vera Cruz dates of the 14th are received, but they contain nothing of striking importance. The cities of Guadalajara and Mexico have been declared in a state of siege, on account of the near approach of the Liberals. Degollado is stated to have under his command four thousand men. The Liberals were also stationed in strong force at the National Bridge in order to obstruct Miramon's advance on Vera Cruz.

The three Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Maryland, viz: Messrs. Fred. A. Schley, of Frederick, Benjamin Lankford, of Somerset county, and H. R. Reynolds, of Baltimore, met in Washington, on Thursday, and elected Robert Fowler, esq., of Baltimore, a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. Carter.

Vice President Breckinridge has declined the honor of a public dinner tendered him by a number of the prominent Democratic politicians of the city of New York, after acknowledging in grateful terms the compliment paid to his public course, and private character, his visit being wholly on private business, and his return to Kentucky immediate.

A sensible writer in the National Intelligencer, on the Tariff, says, the country does not want a high tariff—but it wants a business rate of duties—not for politics or President making—but to meet the current expenses of the government, and to afford at the same time incidental, moderate protection, to our industrial interests.

The anniversary celebration of the Columbian Society, will be held at the University of Virginia, on the 12th of April. R. Morton Terrill, of Orange county, Va., Reader of Clay's Farewell Address to the Senate, and John H. Jernigan, of North Carolina, Orator.

The political canvass has commenced in Jefferson County, actively. Mr. Boteler announced that he was a candidate for Congress, at Charlottesville, on Monday. Several Democrats of prominence addressed the people, and stated that they would not support Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Jefferson's birthday, April 13th, is to be celebrated in Boston by the anti-slavery and state-rights party! Many leading members of the Republican party have been invited to attend! So says the N. York Commercial.

The "Daily True Southern" gives a glowing account of the reception and entertainment of Lieutenant General Scott at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 15th instant. Gen. Scott, it will be seen, has arrived in Washington.

We have given details of the disasters by the recent gale and freshet in various parts of our country. It was as severe in Canada, if not more so, than in the United States.

Two hogheads of Tobacco, raised in the Fork, in Warren county, by Richard Ridgway, esq., were on Wednesday sent to Baltimore.

The City Hall in Richmond was entered by a burglar on Saturday last. The fellow got into the Mayor's office and plundered it of some clothes. No arrest.

From the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that 5,103 emigrants have arrived at this port the present year.

On Monday next, (Court-day,) Messrs. Smith, Shackelford and Thomas, will address the citizens of Orange, at Orange Court House.

The General Assembly (O. S.) of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convenes at Indianapolis on the 19th of May next. A very large attendance is anticipated.

Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, has embarked for Europe, on a short visit to the old world.

The March Term of Warren Circuit Court, Judge Kenney presiding, commenced yesterday.

Quite an excitement occurred in the New York police court on Wednesday, arising out of the arrest of the United States Marshal, familiarly known as Isaiah Rynders, for assault and battery on W. G. Duball, of White Plains. It is stated that Duball went to the Marshal's office on business, and Rynders not being in, he unknowingly sat himself down in his seat. Rynders on coming in, swore an oath, and struck Duball under the jaw, knocking him senseless on the floor. Duball by the way is a cripple.—However, he had the Marshal arrested, but Justice Walsh refused to hold him, on the ground "that it would be a waste of time, as no jury would convict him." (?)

The ship Bengal, from St. Pierre, Martinique, bound to Bordeaux, France, became waterlogged and unmanageable, by a storm which struck her on the 2d of February and lasted nine days. Her crew were taken from the wreck by Capt. Plumley, of the bark Tanano, arrived at New York. The storm swept everything from the deck of the Bengal and deprived the crew of food, water and other necessities, subjecting them to intense suffering.

On Monday last, the wife of Mr. Samuel Hyde, a workman in the mill of the Hamilton Company, at Lowell, Mass., with a child in her arms, went to see her husband. While there her clothes became entangled with a revolving shaft, about eighteen inches from the floor, by which she was carried round with fearful velocity, and so horribly mangled that she died before reaching home. The child wonderfully escaped with slight injury.

Captain Foreman, now in Washington, at Gerhardt's Hotel, is raising in that city, Alexandria, and Baltimore, a party of emigrants to proceed to Arizona, in behalf of the "Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration Association." They will sail from Norfolk early in June, and rendezvous at Powder Horn, (Indianola,) Texas, early in July. Thence they will proceed to Arizona.

The ship Centurion, Captain Caulkins, arrived at New York, on Tuesday, with two of the crew of the barque Dromahair, from Quebec for Sligo, Ireland, abandoned at sea.—Five of the crew died of starvation. The crew had been twenty-one days living on half a biscuit a day, and the rain water they could catch. The Centurion fell in with the Dromahair, on the 9th of January, lat. 54.40, lon. 18.

Attorney General Black has given his opinion to the Secretary of War, deciding that courts martial have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses not in the military service; nor has any court or magistrate power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purpose of making depositions to be used before courts martial.

Judge Bell has introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania a bill providing for the State to collect as State taxes the amount of interest any municipality may owe on its bonds, when it neglects to impose the necessary taxation to pay it. This is proposed as the best remedy against repudiation that can be devised.

Mr. Alfred Livingston, a printer, connected with the New Orleans Picayune, died at that city on Sunday last, in consequence of having had his foot crushed under a railroad car some time previously. He was a native of New York, about 40 years of age, and was at one time foreman of the New York Tribune.

Several malicious and dastardly acts of firing into the passenger cars have lately taken place while the cars were running on the road between Charleston and Hamburg. It marks a more wanton and malignant disposition, than we can well conceive to exist.

In Ralls county, Mo., on Thursday of last week, Mrs. Rebecca Hayden, a widow lady and her four children, while attempting to cross Salt river, were all drowned. They were in a buggy, which they endeavored to drive across the ford, when it upset.

Wills' creek and the Potomac, owing to the recent rains, are still full, and the canal is plentifully supplied with water. The canal is in fine boating order. During the week ending March 22d, 62 boats cleared from Cumberland, carrying 6,088 tons of coal.

Col. Albert Pike is about to depart on a tour of business and pleasure among the Indian tribes of the West. He will be accompanied by a few gentlemen who know the ways of the red men. The excursion will occupy some two or three months.

**News by the Quaker City.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The Quaker City's mails bring the following additional intelligence:

The steamer Sumatra, from San Francisco, took down four hundred passengers to Panama, and the Orizaba seven hundred. The fare was reduced to fifty dollars for steerage passage.

The brig Swiss Boy had been destroyed by the Hudson Bay Indians in Nifinat Sound. The crew were taken prisoners, but afterwards released.

The steamer brings China dates of the 20th January. The city of Nankin had been bombarded by the British fleet.

Advices without date from Australia state that the barque Temandah has been wrecked, and one hundred and fifteen lives were lost at the mouth of McKenzie river.

**Trouble among the Gamblers.**

Last Saturday evening, in Chicago, a party of gamblers were gathered around a faro table, when they were alarmed by a loud noise at the door of the room. Fearing a descent on the part of the police, the gamblers dropped off the gas and fled in all directions, several of them leaping from the windows.—One man who had won \$100, thought that he was enough to pay any fine that might be imposed upon him, and concluded to "ride the event." He sat calmly awaiting arrest, but no further disturbance being noticed, he cautiously opened the door, and discovered that the alarm was caused by the stumbling and falling of a drunken man, who was wandering about the building. Those who went out by the windows turned up with bruises and sprained ankles.—New York Com.

**A Friends Party.**

A number of friends of the Rev. Mr. Cookman called at the parsonage of the Green street Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, while Mr. & Mrs. Cookman were absent from home, and upon their return they found their friends in possession of the house, with a table spread with refreshments, which had been taken thither by the party. The pleasant surprise was only a prelude to something still better, for a purse containing four hundred dollars in gold, made up among the friends of the Reverend gentleman in the congregation, was handed him. Mr. Cookman was taken completely by surprise, and he was so much affected by his emotion, that he was scarcely able for a time to express his thanks.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

COLUMBUS, March 24.—The following time table has been adopted by the Railroad Convention to-day: Westward—Leave New York at 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Leave Philadelphia at 12 m. and 11 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh at 12.30 a. m. and 1 p. m. Leave Columbus at 8.30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m.; arrive at Cincinnati at 1.15 p. m. and 7.30 a. m. Eastward—Leave Cincinnati at 6 a. m., 8 a. m. and 11.30 p. m.; arrive at Columbus at 10.20 a. m., 12.20 p. m. and 4.10 p. m.; arrive at Pittsburgh at 8 p. m., 8.30 p. m. and 4 a. m.; arrive at Philadelphia at 10 a. m. and 9 p. m.; arrive at New York at 3.30 p. m. and 12 m. Leave Cleveland at 3.30 p. m., 9.45 p. m. and 10.10 a. m. This arrangement will take effect on the 11th of April.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24.—Both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn sine die on the 14th of April.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—The Senate of this State has refused to concur in the amendments to the bill for the relief of the La Crosse Railroad Company.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Senate have passed the bill for the construction of a new telegraph line to Halifax by a majority. The opposition fought vigorously to defeat the bill, but failed.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Jasper county (Iowa) Free Press of the 17th inst., says that considerable excitement exists at Spirit Lake, arising from the fear of an attack of Indians, numbers of whom are reported as lurking in the vicinity. Two were arrested, but afterwards escaped. They were recognized as having belonged to In Paduch's band, which was engaged in the horrible massacre there, eighteen months since. Subsequently fourteen were taken, including the brother-in-law of In Paduch. A band numbering one hundred and fifty are reported as lurking about Spirit Lake. Preparations were made to send out scouts to reconnoitre, sentinels were also stationed, and a strict watch maintained both day and night.

MADISON, Ind., March 22.—John Bramwell and wife, aged respectively about seventy-five years, were killed last night at 7 o'clock. They were coming to Madison in a buggy, and in going down the turnpike, the night being very dark, the horse ran off the road, precipitating the occupants of the buggy into a railroad cut. The unfortunate victims were found early this morning.—Mrs. Bramwell's body was still warm, but life was extinct.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., March 23.—The committee who were recently appointed to watch Mrs. Hayes, the woman who pretended to have lived two years without food, have reported that she is an impostor.

BOSTON, March 24.—The steamship Arabia sailed from here yesterday with 39 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax. Among the passengers for Liverpool are Senator, of N. C., and B. A. Franklin, of Baltimore.

NORFOLK, March 24.—A large schooner is reported sunk in twelve fathoms water, near Chincoteague.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Attorney-General Black has, this afternoon, decided against the legality of the recent removal of the Boston post office. It now remains for the Postmaster General to take action in the premises.

The grand jury more than a week ago made a presentment against Mr. Sickles for the murder of Mr. Key, and it then became the duty of the district attorney to prepare an indictment and place it before them for their final action. This he did to-day, and the indictment was returned by the grand jury. The reason for the delay is understood to be that they might, meantime, have opportunity to examine additional witnesses, more particularly relative to Butterworth, so that, if they discovered sufficient cause, they could indict him jointly with Mr. Sickles.

Messrs. Stanton, of Pittsburgh, Magruder and Batfield, accompanied by the father of the accused, came into court and asked that next Monday be set for the trial, but, after a conference with the District Attorney, Monday week was agreed upon for that purpose.

Much concern has recently been manifested by several of the foreign ministers regarding the Arizona emigrant movement; and it has been stated that the administration is opposed to it, on the surmise that it is connected with General Walker. But the assurance is given that such is not the case, and, as a consequence, the opposition which was raised against the expedition was based, as it is claimed, that the administration cannot be averse to legitimate colonization in the United States. A company of emigrants is now forming in this city.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia decided an important patent case to-day, an appeal from the commissioner of patents. The case was an interference between the National Steam-Gauge Company and Wm. H. Farley. It was decided for the former, as assigned by the U. S. Circuit Court.

Lieutenant General Scott has arrived here. He had an interview with the Secretary of War this morning, and will remain several days on business connected with his official position.

## California News.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The California files to the 5th inst., by the steamer, have come to hand. The two steamers from San Francisco brought down 1,200 passengers and a million and a half of gold, of which 1,000,000 is for New York, via Panama. There had been abundant rains, but light gold receipts. The mining prospects were however, excellent.

There had been a rising at Chastota to expel the Chinamen, and the military were called out. On Fraser, the mining has been resumed. The country is in a state of excitement, and of four large sales, going on in various parts, and of four large sales, with a supply now ample. Sugar receipts advanced; fish lower, with large receipts. Spirits very dull.

The session of Fejee to England is confirmed. Lord Elgin had bombarded Nankin.

## Not Citizens.

The colored persons, intending to emigrate westward, communicated with the Land Office in relation to their right of pre-emption of lands, and received in reply the following letter:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 7, 1859.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to state, that under the now existing ruling in this office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, colored persons are not citizens of the United States as contemplated by the pre-emption law of the 4th September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to pre-empt public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. S. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

John M. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md.—The weather has been such as to delay ploughing and the seeding of oats; but the wheat is beginning to look green under the mild air and the copious rains, and promises to do well, unless the joint winter prove too voracious. The ground will doubtless be good and the peach trees early. We notice too that the pears in the country are beginning to display their purple bloom. Of oats and corn a large breadth will, we hope, be put in cultivation, while many are preparing tobacco-grounds, and inquiring into the mysteries of cultivating the weed.—Port Tobacco Times.

## The Postmaster General and the Revenue of the Department.

An article in the Intelligencer of this morning propounds the incontestable principle that no money can be taken from the treasury for any purpose but in pursuance of an appropriation by Congress. Hence, it is not lawful to disburse the revenues of the Post Office Department without the indispensable authority.

The statute of July 2d, 1836, requires that "the revenues arising in the Post Office Department, all debts due to the same, shall, when collected, be paid under the direction of the Postmaster General into the Treasury of the United States." Again, it is enacted that "the aggregate sum required for the service of the Post Office Department in each year, shall be appropriated by law out of the revenues of the Department, and all payments of the receipts of the Post Office Department into the Treasury shall be to the credit of said appropriation." There is, however, a proviso in the law to the effect that "the compensation of postmasters, the expenses of post offices, and such other expenses for which appropriations have been made, shall be incurred by postmasters, and may be deducted out of the proceeds of their office, under the direction of the Postmaster General." Even in this apparent exception, an appropriation by Congress is still indispensable to the disbursement of the revenues of the Department.

Inasmuch then, as the Postmaster General is required to pay the revenues of the Department into the treasury of the United States, they cannot be taken in pursuance of an appropriation by Congress. It follows that the writer in the Intelligencer is correct when he denies that the receipts from postage may be expended in support of the service, without the authority of Congress.

Is it true, however, as the Intelligencer writer intimates, that the Postmaster General intends to disburse the revenues of the Department without the warrant of an appropriation? We hope not. If he ventures upon the expedient of violating a plain principle of the Constitution, and usurp a power so fatal to the interests of Republicanism—to say nothing of the less criminality involved in a disregard of the legal regulations of his Department. We understand the Postmaster General's circular to imply that he relies exclusively on the resources of credit. We protest at once and most emphatically against the idea of drawing money from the treasury without the warrant of an appropriation by law.—Washington States.

## The Keyville Connection Secured.

We have the great satisfaction of announcing that, at the meeting at Clarksville, on Tuesday, the Keyville connection was secured by a triumphant vote! No event has occurred since the accomplishment of the Danville Railroad, of such transcendent importance to the interests of this city.

To show the value of the advantages thus secured, we repeat what we have before said—that the construction of the 27 miles of railroad between Clarksville and Keyville, gives Richmond a railroad communication with the richest and most fertile portion of this State, and with the North Carolina railroads, and with the heart and most productive part of that State. The town of Clarksville is situated in Mecklenburg county, Va., on the Roanoke river, in the heart of the best farming valley in the State. It is twenty-seven miles from Keyville, which is about seventy miles from Richmond, on the Danville Railroad. The Roanoke Valley Railroad is built and in operation from Clarksville to Ridgeway, North Carolina, (a distance of twenty-two miles,) where it connects with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad connects at Raleigh with the Central Railroad of North Carolina, which traverses a great portion of Western North Carolina, passing via Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte, flourishing towns of the North State. The decision of the meeting at Clarksville thus places Richmond in communication with these great railroads, and opens to our community communication with a vast and fertile region.—Rich. Disp.

## Jas. Armstrong Carter, of Loudoun.

It is with pleasure, that we are sometimes permitted to speak of men who deserve every thing good said of them. The gentleman whose name is mentioned above, is one of this class. Mr. C. is a gentleman who has for many years, occupied a distinguished position among the gallant Whig leaders of glorious old Loudoun, and one against whom, during his entire life, the breath of scandal or suspicion was never uttered.—After some years of repose from the storms of public life, (not having we believe held any responsible public trust since the reform convention,) Mr. Carter steps forth once more at the unanimous bidding of his party and becomes their leader for the Senate.—The return of Mr. Carter to the State, is hailed as a fortunate event by old Loudoun, because he will at once take rank with the best men in that body, and his influence will not be inconsiderable in the Senate of Virginia. A good speaker, an elegant gentleman, and sincere christian, the senator from Loudoun, will occupy a distinguished position on his re-entrance into public life.—Warrenton Whig. [A deserved tribute to one of the most excellent gentlemen in the State.]

## The Pennsylvania Disturbance.

Whether or not this be the purpose of the men who have raised the flag of revolt against the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, the obvious and inevitable effect of the movement is to promote the interests of the Opposition. To be candid, we have very little hope of the success of Pennsylvania in the next contest, even under the most propitious circumstances; and it is not, therefore, because of any material damage to the party so much as on account of the demoralizing influence of the example, that we deplore this insurrectionary demonstration in Philadelphia. While the Democracy maintain a compact and vigorous organization, they need not despair in any extremity of adverse fortune; but if the rivalries of faction and the petty jealousies of politicians are brought to justify a justification of rebellion, as it may be well supposed all effort to preserve the party, it is the opportunity unprincipled motive and the inevitably pernicious effect of this schismatic movement in Pennsylvania, against which we are bound to protest in the interests of the National Democracy.—Wash. States.

## Medical Colleges.

The Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, have a reputation equalled by no similar institutions in the country. In fact, our city may be said to be the nursery of medical science on this continent. The early reputation acquired for our city in this respect has gone on increasing until it is now the resort of all who wish to acquire distinction in their profession, from a thorough education in medical science. Each year the numbers of students increase, and they come from every section of the country, because the facilities are greater here for pursuing their studies, and the expenses are moderate. During the session just closed, nearly four hundred students attended the medical lectures, and about seven hundred of these have graduated. The Southern States furnish the largest number of students, but all parts of the country, from Nova Scotia to South America, are usually represented in the schools of Philadelphia, the medical metropolis of the country.—Phila. Ledger.

## Flexible Ivory.

M. Charrier, a manufacturer of surgical instruments in Paris, has for some time, been in the habit of rendering flexible the ivory which he uses in making tubes, probes, and other instruments. He avails himself of a fact which has long been known, that when ivory is subjected to the action of hydrophoric acid, the phosphate of lime, which forms one of their component parts, is extracted, and the ivory becomes more flexible, and acquires great flexibility.

M. Charrier after giving to the pieces of ivory the required form of tubes, steepers them in acid alone, or in acid partially diluted with water, and they thus become supple, flexible, elastic, and of a slightly yellowish color. In the course of drying, the ivory becomes hard and inflexible again, but its flexibility can at once be restored by wetting it, either by surrounding it with a piece of wet linen, or by placing it in the cavities of the places.

## Daring Robbery and Attempted Murder of a Catholic Priest, in Baltimore.

Yesterday morning, the Parsonage attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Mosher street, near the corner of Ross, was broken into and robbed. The burglars effected an entrance into the premises by breaking out a pane of glass in the frame at the side of the door nearest the lock, and putting the hand inside turned the key, which had been carelessly left in the key-hole. In order that no noise might be made in breaking the glass, they first smeared it over with tar, and stuck a piece of newspaper over the entire surface, thus prepared. After obtaining an entrance into the house they proceeded to ransack the parlors and rooms on the first floor, but found nothing but heavy furniture which they could not carry off. They then went up stairs and entered the sleeping apartment of Joseph Giustiniani, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. They found the door of the room unlocked, and were therefore enabled to enter the apartment without obstruction. As soon as they were inside they discovered that it was occupied, and the worthy Father being aroused by their entry, was in the act of sitting up in bed, when they made a violent assault upon him with a billy or slung shot, inflicting two very severe wounds on the forehead and left temple. The Father administered to the robbers such a violent nature as to render the unfortunate man unconscious.—The noise made by the assassins aroused the Rev. Mr. Quigly, Mr. Giustiniani's assistant, who was sleeping in an adjoining room. He at once got up, struck a light, and proceeded to the apartment from which the sound issued. In the meantime the burglars had succeeded in snatching a silver watch, a pair of pantaloons, vest and shawl, belonging to Mr. Giustiniani, with which they made off to another part of the house. Mr. Quigly noticed that the furniture was not properly arranged and on looking towards the bed found its occupant weltering in his blood—the linen and bed-clothing being perfectly saturated with gore, and the blood still flowing from the wounds on the Reverend gentleman's brow. Mr. Quigly hastily left the apartment, light in hand, with the intention of examining the premises. He descended to the first landing of the staircase, from the passage and heard some one move at the bottom of the steps.—He immediately inquired who was there, and asked what they wanted? A voice answered, "your money or your d—d life!" Thinking it best not to advance any further, Mr. Quigly retreated to his own room, where, seizing a rattle, he stood at one side of the window, which he hastily threw open, and gave it a few turns. As soon as he had commenced to rattle, the robbers, who were in the room, fled to the street. Mr. Quigly appeared at the window, in hopes of shooting him, but having only the arm (that with which he used the rattle) exposed, he had no fear, but continued to give the alarm. In about three minutes after the pistol was fired and while the alarm was being given, officer Lipscomb promptly came up to the spot, followed by officers Younger, Suter and Richardson. They were, however, too late to apprehend the burglars, who had in the meantime escaped. Mr. Giustiniani is an Italian man by birth, and has been in this country for some 15 or 20 years. He is about forty-five years of age and is universally loved and esteemed by the parishioners under his charge. During the entire day the house was thronged with sincere sympathizers in his misfortune. Dr. Charles O'Donovan, who was called in soon after the occurrence, has been unremitting in his endeavors to alleviate the pain and restore the sufferer to consciousness. Towards the close of the evening, he had entirely recovered the use of his faculties, and though much better, was not out of all danger.—Balt. Ex.

## Pulpits.

It is a marvel that laymen and clergymen have so long resisted improvements in the style of pulpits. Not one in five hundred has any adaptation to eloquence. Men that time occupied, Mr. Giustiniani is an Italian man by birth, and has been in this country for some 15 or 20 years. He is about forty-five years of age and is universally loved and esteemed by the parishioners under his charge. During the entire day the house was thronged with sincere sympathizers in his misfortune. Dr. Charles O'Donovan, who was called in soon after the occurrence, has been unremitting in his endeavors to alleviate the pain and restore the sufferer to consciousness. Towards the close of the evening, he had entirely recovered the use of his faculties, and though much better, was not out of all danger.—Balt. Ex.

## Wretchedness in New York.

The New York Express contains an account of a case of intense wretchedness in that city, which, it is to be hoped, has before this been in some measure relieved. In the miserable attic of a house in Division street, says the paper of Saturday, there lies a young girl far advanced in consumption.—She was born in Vermont, well educated, and brought up accustomed to every comfort. Change of circumstances obliged her to come to New York and seek her living by the needle. She was miserably poor, and for the miserable pittance that serving girls receive. She made an acquaintance who helped her at her work, and shared her precarious gains. At last overtaken, alternate confinement in hot rooms and exposure to the weather, unseasonable hours and improper food, broke down the constitution of the poor girl, accustomed to the mountain air of Vermont. She was struck by consumption; and when she could no longer work, she was deserted by her friend. Her little savings were soon dissipated. Sick, emaciated to a skeleton, and generally starting to death in her attic, that can scarcely be called a shelter, she was accidentally found a few days ago by one of those benevolent women who spend their time in searching out objects for Christian charity.

## Intemperate Ducks.

The vicinity of Heyworth, in this county, is somewhat celebrated for the immense number of ducks which congregate there every spring. A gentleman who lives there, informs us that he and his neighbors have been so long so long, that they have some fear of becoming web-footed. A man named Ben Taffe, fatigued and much in need of food, was out hunting ducks with the shanty, that he concluded to see if he could not kill them with coarse whiskey. With that object in view, he came to this city and bought a gallon of what is known by hard drinkers as "sure death round the corner." He took it home, and soaked a lot of corn in it, and left the corn lying around loose. The ducks swarmed the corn without tasting the whiskey, and the consequence was that they became drunk and fell into the water, where they did not recover from their first drunk until they had twisted their heads from their bodies. About fifty of them were victimized in less than an hour.—Bloomington Patriot.

## ALL THE NEWER STYLES OF RICH JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, &amp;c.

M. W. GALT & BRO. are opening daily in view of new and elegant JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, and SILVER WARE. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's ROSEWOOD DRESSING CASES, Gold-head WALKING STICKS, GIGER GLASSES, FANS, &c. Purchasers will find our store to be the most complete in our line. M. W. GALT & BRO. Jewellers, 351 Penn. avenue, 4 doors west of Washington, mh 26—3t

## ENGRAVING.

Visit, Welding, and "AT HOME" CARDS, elegantly engraved and printed. The finest quality of Gold and Silver Engraving, done by hand, and executed with the most perfect accuracy. M. W. GALT & BRO. Jewellers, 351 Penn. ave., 4 doors west of Washington, mh 26—3t

## FARM LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Farm, situated near the railroad, about one mile from Beaton Station, containing FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, two thirds arable, and a balance in wood. The improvements consist of a large handsome new DWELLING, a good stock farm, a large mill, and a well, and the necessary out-buildings. The land is capable of division into two farms, and is well so divided to suit purchasers. There is a LANE of excellent WATER near the house. The farm will be sold for cash, or on a long term, and can be made to the purchaser's advantage on the premises. THOS. S. RICE, Real Estate Agent, mh 26

## FAIRFAX COUNTY, White Manor Potatoes.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, White Manor Potatoes, raised in 1858, and for sale by JOHN A. RICE, mh 26

## The Italian Exiles in England.

The landing of the Neapolitan exiles in Queenstown, is one of those unexpected occurrences which, in political affairs, frequently impart an impetus and a force to the which they would otherwise want. The event was beginning to languish under the suspicious influence of French patronage, and when the central Republican Committee in London had issued a manifesto, denouncing the French and Sardinian schemes of Italian independence as a cheat and a delusion, the event has turned up to give fresh life and energy to the passions which it is Louis Napoleon's desire to evoke. It is impossible to calculate the influence which the arrival of these unfortunates in England, destined to exercise over the decision of the question on which the peace of Europe now hangs tremulously suspended. Cold as is the English character, the presence will stir up every feeling of enthusiasm which lies latent in it, and will cause the masses to some more earnest demonstrations than those of mere words. When we consider the excitement that was created by the revelations contained in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, we are persuaded that, from one of Great Britain to the other, there will arise a shout of welcome and of gladness which will exercise an electric influence throughout the whole of Italy. The most inspiring by the Rev. South and Mazzini school of revolutionists, will not extend to these exiles, many of whom can boast the noblest blood of Naples and of Sicily, whilst nearly all are monarchists in a constitutional sense. All classes in England, therefore from the peer down to the peasant, will take delight in doing honor to men who have suffered so much for the cause of rational liberty as contradistinguished from the utopias of red republicanism.—N. Y. Herald.

## The Lull in Europe.

We have four days later news from England by the Nova Scotia at Portland. There is a lull in the gale that is drifting Europe into war, but it is only a lull to be succeeded by a wilder storm. The Monitor has a peculiar article, but the Constitution comes forward and begs the world not to believe that the pacific words of the Monitor indicate any retrocession in the imperial policy before the spirit that has been awakened against it in Germany.

Yet this is precisely what the article in the Monitor does mean. The policy of Louis Napoleon has received a check in the unqualified opposition of the German Powers, which opposition may yet turn out to be backed up by Powers that have not shown their hand on that side. The fact is that the whole of Europe sees that the aim of the nephew is to shatter those treaties which close down the fall of the uncle, and excluded the Bonaparte restoration. The Emperor of Austria must be replaced upon the foundations designed for it by the first Napoleon, and these are the aims which the third Napoleon pursues, endeavoring to attain them by the same means which his uncle sought, and in which his recorded reminiscences tell us how much he lamented his defeat. The great point which he strove for so long was peace with England. If he could but separate her from the continental Power, he could lay down the terms of peace